

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 39.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. **SURGEON DENTIST**. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDUGALL, Deputy Registrar. Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw. No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Mar. 31st. F. G. Herliker, C.R. J. E. Annable, R.S.

JNO. BRASS,
Tin & Sheet Iron
Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER : YARD
—AND—
Planing Mill.
Roche Perceé Coal \$4.00 a ton.

Try some of our
Graham Flour at...\$1.50 per cwt.
Wheat Meal at... 1.50 "
Mixed Chop at... .75 "
Oat Chop at... .85 "

Two Baby Carriages For Sale.
E. Simpson & Co.

X'MAS 1895. NEW YEAR 1896.

OCTAVIUS FIELD,
Wholesale Dealer and Importer of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Portes, Sherries, Champagnes, Clarettes, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

T. W. ROBINSON.

During the last thirteen years we have made many announcements through the public press, but this is the most important one of all to our customers, the public generally and ourselves. After those years of experience we have decided to do what should have been done from the start.

**Sell
for
Cash
Only.**

On April 1st, 1896, we will adopt the Cash System, and hope our customers and the public will approve of our doing so, and will continue giving us a fair share of their patronage.

Thesaving in office expenses, clerks, stationary, stamps, etc., etc., is a profit alone, even without the saving of losses on accounts.

Everyone knows a merchant doing a credit business cannot sell as cheap as one who sells for Cash only. In order to buy for cash, which is the only way for customers and merchants to buy right, we must sell for cash.

Our Mr. Robinson has spent the last three months in eastern markets and is in a position to know how cheap goods can be bought for spot cash, and has taken advantage of the depressed markets and bought heavily in many lines, which we can

**Sell at Prices
that will
Astonish You.**

Before the 1st of April we will issue a price list and will make the prices so low, that we feel confident our customers and the public generally will appreciate our move and that it will result in increased business for us, and money saved for both customers and ourselves.

Yours truly,

T. W. Robinson.

A GRAND RALLY OF THE MOOSE JAW PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

Grand President Braithwaite and Candidate Jno. K. McInnis Address a large and Enthusiastic Meeting on Thursday Afternoon.

It was a large and intelligent gathering of farmers which filled the Moose Jaw town hall yesterday afternoon, when Grand President Braithwaite, of the Patrons of Industry, and J. K. McInnis, the Patron standard bearer in Western Assiniboia in the forthcoming election, addressed a public meeting of the electors of this district. County President Jas. Fowler occupied the chair, and after a few brief remarks called upon

MR. BRAITHWAITE.
In the course of his speech the Grand President outlined the Patron platform and explained the stand taken by them on all the important political questions of the day. He believed that we should bury all minor interests and not let them interfere with principle. To the farmers he would say to let us at all times uphold truth and honesty. The Patron platform was surely in the interest of the laboring man and wage earner, and the success of these men meant success to every other profession or calling and to the country at large. Speaking of Provincial autonomy he said that he thought the time had come when this western country was able to govern itself and have its own legislature the same as Manitoba and the other provinces and should not be governed from Ottawa as is now the case.

We hear a good deal about the Manitoba school question. I don't know how you feel about it up in this country, but down in Manitoba we are pretty hot over it. In my opinion it is not so important as some make it to appear. I believe that it could be settled by a disinterested commission in about six hours or so. We hear it said that the Federal authorities are bound to pass remedial legislation by the decision of the Privy Council. The authorities are bound to do no such thing! All the Privy Council did was to state that there was grievance and left the rest in the hands of the government to deal with as they thought fit. They made it a political question and now seek to use it to advantage in the election. It has already been made an issue in two elections in the province of Manitoba and had it not been for it the Greenway government would not have been returned to power by such a large majority. It is time it was banished from the political arena altogether. It has done a great injustice to the country by causing the government to neglect other important questions. I do not say that this is a vital question but I do say that the government has no right to say that they are bound to pass remedial legislation and then ask you and I for our support. In order to be more clearly understood I will give you an instance of the way it has been handled to the detriment of other more important questions. Only 8 or 9 per cent of the population of Manitoba are Catholics and the government claim to be in duty bound to remedy a grievance which affects this 8 or 9 per cent while they utterly refuse to interfere with the freight rates a grievance which affects 99 per cent of our population and which is far more detrimental to this western country. If they can remedy a grievance which affects only 8 or 9 per cent of our population, surely they can do so with a grievance which affects 99 per cent. The position we take on this question is that public money has no right to be used for sectarian education, or to bring a child up a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or a Catholic. We boast of a Christian country and if we educate our children to true citizenship in our public schools and to be Canadians, the church and the home will not fail to do the rest.

Leaving this question he went on to say that it was not the people of the east who had made this country, but the pioneers who lived in the country, these are the men and women who made it. He went on to prove his assertion by figures, showing that while we had just 6 per cent of the population we paid ten per cent of the taxes. Does that look as though we were spoon fed by the people of the east? And while we have only six per cent of the population we furnish fifteen per cent of the export trade and twenty-five per cent of the provincial trade. These facts should convince us that the

people of this country are able to govern themselves and work out their own salvation.

After dealing at length with Turity in Politics, Railway Passes, Class Legislation, Economy in Public Service, The Cause of Hard Times, C. P. R. Lands, The Trade Question, Abolition of Senate, Superannuation, C. P. R. Rates, Hudson's Bay Railway, Immigration, and Prohibition, and thanking the audience for the attention they had given him, Mr. Braithwaite took this seat, amid overwhelming applause.

MR. MCINNIS.
The Patron standard bearer on being called upon, said that it would not be necessary for him to go into the different questions after the able elucidation of the Grand President on the different platforms of their constitution. He would just state that he appeared before them as he did some thirteen months ago, as the humble nominee of the Patrons of Industry in the approaching election. He did not claim support personally but claimed it on principle, for he believed that the time had come when men ought to support principle rather than the person. He hoped for the success not only of the Patrons, but for the many hundreds out-side of their ranks who were in sympathy with them. He knew that some prejudice existed among merchants and other professions, but could not see why it should be so. The Patrons were working in the best interests of the farmer and wage earner and surely their success meant the success of the merchants and every branch of industry. Speaking of immigration, Mr. McInnis said he believed that if the \$150,000 now spent for immigration were spent in assisting the present settlers, not by bonuses but by building roads and bridges and in assisting creameries and cheese factories, it would result in every man becoming a voluntary immigration agent by inducing his friends to come to the country. It had been reported that he was not a farmer, but if being brought up on a farm living from farming for 30 years did not constitute a farmer, he did not know what did. He did not believe in a policy of protection to industries which supply the farmers with the necessities for the production of grain, whilst the farmers' produce is sold in open competition with the world. The Conservatives are going to come to the people with the old policy and the old flag, but if they would at their head the people would be different. We have now given it eighteen years to prove its worth to the economy and the industry of the country. If you have the welfare of the country at heart you will not stand by the Conservatives, nor be led by their leaders, you are Conservatives to turn over to the other extreme and be Liberals, when rest for the country can be found in the Patrons of Industry. Mr. McInnis explained how he came to be a Patron. How when the order came into existence some four years ago their platform met his views to a nicety and he began to support them in the columns of his paper, and how he afterwards joined the Association. He said if the Patrons thought they had made a mistake in nominating him he was willing to step down and out and would support any other person they might bring out, because he thought their principles were the only sound ones. He renewed his pledge of last spring as to prohibition and total abstinence, and said that he and his wife made some fifteen months ago to the letter. It was his intention to conduct the coming campaign over and above the election time came he would always be found in the thick of the fight. If elected he would vote for whatever party, but would stand forward principles of their platform, but thought that the Patron members, of which he expects to number thirty or forty, should elect a leader and hold caucus of their own. After thanking the audience for listening to his short address Mr. McInnis took his seat, having spoke for about half an hour.

After a vote of thanks had been unanimously passed to the speakers, the meeting closed with three cheers for the President, the candidate and the Queen.

We very much regret that lack of space prevents our reporting the Grand President's and Candidate McInnis' remarks on all the questions in full, but we expect that they will reach visit Moose Jaw at some future date when we will try and do them justice through our columns.

Daymen's Convention.

The daymen's convention will take place in the town hall to-morrow (Saturday, 21st inst) at two o'clock in afternoon and seven in the evening, and promises to be both interesting and instructive. Mr. F. W. Green will read a paper on "My experience in dairying with twenty ranch cows," and Mr. Benj. Fletcher will give a paper on "The dairy cow and the diseases she is heir to." Farmers and all others interested in the promotion of this most important industry should not fail to attend these meetings.

"The Silent Game."

A novel curling competition which is known as "The Silent Game" opened at Regina on Friday evening of last week. The following are the rules drafted for the government of the contest:—Any rink may enter; entry fee shall be 10 cts. per man; no one shall be allowed to say a word of any kind under penalty of 5 cts. for each offence; three referees for each game shall be appointed by the president; all fines together with entrance fees shall be devoted to purchase of prizes for winner of series; referees' duties shall be to watch players and collect fines; no referee shall stand in centre and one at each end of rink during play; referees must not interfere in games except to collect fines; disputes shall be settled by the referee whose station is nearest the point of its occurrence.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Presbyterian S. S. Entertainment Draws a Crowded House.

The entertainment given in the town hall, on Thursday of last week was a great success in every way. The object of the same, namely, the augmenting of the Sunday School library funds, no doubt, to some extent accounted for the large audience. Mr. Enoch Colpitts agreeably performed the duties of chairman. The entertainment opened with an appropriate chorus, entitled "Canada," by some of the infant scholars of the school. This and other choruses by the children were well and creditably rendered. Mrs. Thompson performed the duties of organist, and also contributed a vocal solo. Mr. McCall gave a couple of organ recitals, which were well rendered and well applauded. Mr. Lang sang a comic song in his usual creditable style. Mr. Nelson, whose voice, as he jokingly explained, had been lost at the time of the hockey tournament, and had not as yet been recovered, contributed in a creditable manner, notwithstanding his cracked organ, Whittier's "Maud Miller." The Rev. Mr. McLeod added much to the quality of the entertainment by contributing a series of scriptural views, increasing the interest in the same by oral explanations. He took his audience, after amusing them with a few comic scenes, on a visionary trip through Scotland. The scenes were familiar to many of the audience, especially those who "cam' frae Glasgow," or those who had lived "within a mile o' Elinabore' town." It was a rare treat to all and both pleasing and instructive, as one young man said, "it was a good lesson in the geography of Scotland." Fergus said, "Why maun its graun'?"

The interest, however, largely centred in the fancy drill of a squad of young ladies, consisting of Misses Louisa Hannah, Katie Taylor, Gracie Key, Winnie McLean, Lulu Glenn, Katie Martin, Mabel McLeod and Jane McTavish. The young ladies went through their fancy drill movements, carrying Snider Enfield rifles with graceful motion and true soldierly bravery. The rifles were certainly a great improvement on the brooms used on their former appearance, after the fancy drill Mr. Nelson took command of the squad, and put the ladies through the manual and firing exercise, with military precision. Having regard to the short time they were under drill, it was truly marvellous the proficiency they had attained. The members of the squad went through the exercises with all the earnestness and precision of well-trained volunteers. Their proficiency reflected credit on both their instructor and themselves. Some merriment was caused in "firing a volley." Blank cartridges had been placed in four or five of the rifles, and it was difficult to say whether the audience or the lady soldiers were most surprised after the "clouds had rolled away." On an encore being given, the bugle sounded "prepare for cavalry." Mr. Nelson ordered his squad to "form a rallying group," and it was interesting to see how the female heroes responded. If they had not forgotten their bayonets no cavalry would have had the heart to harm them. The next item of interest was a tableau entitled "Camping on the prairie drea," a scene in the North-West rebellion. Here Miss Hannah and Miss McTavish as sentinels, and Miss Gracie Key "on guard" showed themselves and their military bearing to advantage. The scene was realistic. A tent was pitched and round it the lady soldiers sang "Camping on the prairie drea," a song written by Mr. Nelson while in the rebellion. The solo part was sung with good effect by Miss Winnie McLean. The chorus was well sung, only a trifle indistinct. Between the second and third verses the scene was changed. The ambulance corps entered in charge of a sergeant and two genuine red-coated soldiers with a wounded comrade on a stretcher, and a red-cross nurse in attendance, Miss Rachel White acting in that capacity. The scene was affecting, especially as the last verse and chorus was sung. The participants in the scene received a well-merited encore. After the tableau, the Rev. Mr. McLeod gave the audience, already touched with a military spirit, some of the bravest and most heroic war scenes, which were much appreciated. They made a fitting sequence to the tableau.

The exchequer of the Sabbath school is increased by the receipt of \$32.20 as a result of the two hours' entertainment.

Christy Minstrels.

This troupe is now ready to present to a Moose Jaw audience one of the best minstrel entertainments ever witnessed outside the great professional troupes. We witnessed a full rehearsal in the town hall, Monday evening, and we are not exaggerating when we say this. People are too apt to under rate the possibilities of the lads of their own town. With proper leaders they are capable of great things even in the Minstrel line. Over \$25.00 have been spent in getting from New York the latest sentimental and end songs. An original farce has been written for the afterpiece. W. J. Nelson, as a crushed Traceliano, any W. J. Holmes, as a Comedian, will fill the chief roles. The following gentlemen form the circle:—L. E. W. Bailey, Judd Battell, Mr. Cutler, Thos. Battell, Geo. Keys, Geo. Mann, H. Jagger, Mr. Rankin, J. C. A. Patvin, Sam Armstrong, El. white, W. J. Holmes and others. W. J. Nelson is interloper as usual. The gags and end jokes are all original and topical, and enough to split the sides of a dried up Moose Jawite with laughter.

At the meeting last Monday, out of deference to the wishes of some members of the troupe, who are members of the Anglican church, and owing to the fact that so many entertainments have been held, the management decided to postpone the public performance till after Easter. It will be given Easter week sure.

Royal Templars—Royal Degree.

Russell hall was tested to its full seating capacity on Tuesday evening last, the regular weekly meeting of the above degree. Select Councillor Nelson occupied the chair, all the other officers being present.

John Sanderson and Wm. Baxter were raised to the degree. Mr. Baxter was an old member of the Council who went to California some three years ago. On his return a few days ago he was warmly welcomed by his old temperance friends, and his re-initiation was merely for the purpose of again placing him on the membership roll.

A large amount of business was transacted. The special committee on the Silver Medal Contests reported that the second contest had been even more successful than the first. Financially and otherwise it had been satisfactory. A vote of thanks was passed to those who, though not members of the order, had assisted in the vocal and instrumental part of the programme on the 10th inst.

The date of the next contest was fixed for Friday, the 27th inst. The Select Councillor reported that already he had a class of ten pupils in course of training. The council unanimously resolved to donate the whole proceeds of this entertainment to the Medicine Hat Hospital.

Orders were passed directing payment by the treasurer of the unpaid portion of the expenses of Messrs. Timmins and Mitchell, the delegates of the Council to the Grand Council at Medicine Hat.

Miss McDougall, who has been absent for a considerable time visiting friends at Ottawa and Montreal, was again in her place in the Council chamber. She was warmly welcomed back by the members. The Select Councillor officially, on behalf of the Council, expressed the pleasure it afforded one and all to have her again in her accustomed place.

On motion a committee was appointed to attend the Patron's meeting on Thursday and to submit questions to Mr. Braithwaite, the Grand President of the Patrons, to ascertain his views on the question of prohibition, also whether prohibition is a plank in the Patron's platform in Dominion politics, and other questions of a like nature concerning the position of the Patrons on the question of temperance and prohibition. The questions to be properly drafted by the committee and written answers to be obtained to the same.

The hour being late when general business was concluded, the literary and musical programme, even with an extension of time, was not taken up. Mr. Reg. A. McCall, however, contributed an organ recital, Messrs. McLeod and Sanderson a duet on the violin, which was heartily enjoyed, while Mr. Nelson concluded with a humorous lecture on "The Animal Kingdom."

It is proposed to hold a conversation and supper in the council chamber some evening during the present month in honor of Mr. H. W. Timmins, one of the charter members of the council and for a long time its presiding officer. Mr. Timmins leaves early in April for the Kootenay country.

No, dearest; but it may be an over-worked one.

volumes, but to prevent the inhalation of the book-microbes into their lungs.' The germ theory is responsible for many curious things, and this is one of them.

Consumption.

Valuable medicine and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give names and Post Office address. T. A. BROWN, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

E. G. WOODWARD, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it worth it?"
—Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

A LAUDABLE SCHEME.

Mr. Wm. Watson, of Moose Jaw, who is travelling through the Territories with the Dairyman's Association representatives, proposes that the North-West Assembly, through the Executive Committee, advance \$30,000 in three years, or \$10,000 a year, to assist in erecting, equipping, and placing under thorough Government inspection ten creameries in the North West.

That the Executive advance \$2,000 to each creamery. That the creameries be erected on a uniform approved plan being similar in design, and that all shall be on the centrifugal cream separating system. That they shall be under government inspection, and quasi-government control. One feature of this latter would be that if the Inspector for the Territories should report a certain butter maker as not turning out a first class article, provided the directors refused to dismiss him through partiality or any other cause, the government can do so. This is considered necessary in order to ensure a first class article. The company to which the advance is made shall yearly pay into the Treasury of the North-West interest at 5 per cent. on the \$2,000 advanced, or \$100 a year.

That before any company shall become entitled to the \$2,000 advance, they must become incorporated under the North-West Ordinance governing cheese and butter joint stock companies.

The milk of 500 cows shall be guaranteed for three years, or an average of 7,500 pounds daily, being at the rate of 15 pounds or 1 1/2 gallons of milk per day per cow, or its equivalent in cream, or in milk, or both.

That each company shall consist of about 100 patrons to start with, and shall pay into the North-West Treasury \$500 in advance, or \$5 each patron, the said \$500 to be held in trust by the North-West Executive, and expended with the \$2,000 in erecting and equipping the creameries. And all new patrons of the creameries over and above the original 100, shall pay into the North-West Treasury the sum of \$5 each to be held in trust and expended at the advice of the Directors, in necessary repairs, extensions or improvements.

That any further necessary repairs, extensions or improvements which the requirements of the case may appear to call for, shall be obligatory on the Company to provide by an equitable tax on all the patrons in proportion to the quantity of milk each shall supply, to be deducted from their individual earnings. That the remaining ten dollars shall be expended in assisting existing factories or creameries on an equitable basis according to their wants and the extent of the work they are performing, provided they come under government inspection and bring their building and equipments up to the government standard, and that the fund thus set apart shall be designated the North-West Government Immigration fund.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c yly

That on its passage through the Assembly, and receiving the assent of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, a request shall be made by resolution of the North-West Assembly, duly passed, on the Dominion government, to allot yearly and every year, out of the annual Dominion grant for immigration purposes, the sum of \$10,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor in Council of the North-West Territories, to be expended in the initiation and perpetuation of the above mentioned North-West Assembly plan to induce immigrants to settle in the country, by assisting present settlers to become more prosperous, that also by resolution of the North-West Assembly a request be made on the C.P.R. authorities to make a yearly grant of \$2,500 to the aforesaid immigration scheme.

That the product of the creameries, as to sale, be under the control of Prof. Robertson, in conjunction with an appointee of the North-West Executive, and a fund for monthly payment to patrons in the nature of a two-thirds advance on the product, be established.

That all butter makers be trained and certificated by Prof. Robertson, or some other competent authority, and that the creameries be placed under the North-West Exemption Act.

Mr. Watson claims for the foregoing scheme for ten creameries will practically, with the creameries and cheese factories now in existence, provide for the present needs of the Territories, or at any rate for a start, as under the plan adopted at the Moose Jaw creamery, to which cream is sent by railroad, each creamery on a railroad can be made to cover an area of 50 or 60 by 150 miles, and of 50 or 60 square miles where there are no railroad facilities. He further claims that by it the present credit system could be done away with, as the farmer would get a monthly cheque. An article of uniform excellence could be placed on the British Market, and in five years the North-West could be placed in a position it took Ontario 30 years to reach. Further he claims that by increasing the prosperity of the farmer each individual farmer would become a volunteer immigration agent, and the work of filling up our vast country will be greatly facilitated.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

We now know the fate of the Remedial Bill, and certainly the Government ought to be commiserated on their position. We know, too, the means by which the end has been attained, and certainly they are nothing to be proud of. Party allegiance has been strained to the utmost; ample rewards at the public expense are to be showered on the would-be "bolters" in consequence of the attitude they have assumed, cannot now face their constituents; hierarchy has threatened, combines have exerted their nefarious powers, not that they cared for the Remedial Bill, perhaps did not understand it. But that they cared for their private interests, their craft was in danger; bootlers and bootlees have shown an unwonted activity; and indeed the boast of the government has been: "We will have our way honestly if we can, but we will have it anyhow." Such are some of the forces and influences that Mr. Laurier and his friends have had to combat; but they were by no means the whole. The organs of the Government have not hesitated to spread false reports. They stated that the Liberals were going to desert Mr. Laurier; they declared that the Conservative bolters were not going to bolt; they announced that Mr. Laurier was about to throw up the sponge; and they insinuated that Mr. Greenway was going to crawl on his hands and knees from Winnipeg to Ottawa to ask forgiveness for the past, to promise anything and everything for the future, and to enjoy a substantial reward for his compliance. All these things have been done and said with a view of throwing cold water upon the efforts of the opposition, to dampen their ardour, and to frighten the timid. Cold water, however, is often an excellent tonic, and that seems to be the effect of the unfair tactics above indicated, for the result has been to still further stimulate the Reformers to persistent exertion, and strenuous opposition. To lower depths still have the partizans of the bill reached. Sir Charles Tupper, occupying the responsible position of leader of the House of Commons, has from his place in parliament garbled a telegram, he had no right to read at all without the sanction of the sender and the receiver. We pass over the minor offence of reading the telegram without permission, but surely to garble the document was to abandon both political and private morality by resorting to the practices of a pettifogging attorney. A document may be made to prove exactly the contrary if a part be suppressed, and no Court of Law permits a suppression. The Bible distinctly declares that "there is no God." The emphatic declaration is preceded by the statement that "the fool hath said in his heart," which certainly makes some difference; and Sir Charles Tupper omitted from Mr. Greenway's telegram the reminder that Manitoba was not responsible for the present imbroglio, and he could only have done so with the object of deceiving the House of Commons into the idea that Mr. Greenway admitted that he and not the government were responsible for the whole business of remedial and coercive legislation. Such, then were the forces arrayed on behalf of the bill—threats, cajolery, boodle, misrepresentation, etc.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

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: R. BOGUE :

ing the responsible position of leader of the House of Commons, has from his place in parliament garbled a telegram, he had no right to read at all without the sanction of the sender and the receiver. We pass over the minor offence of reading the telegram without permission, but surely to garble the document was to abandon both political and private morality by resorting to the practices of a pettifogging attorney. A document may be made to prove exactly the contrary if a part be suppressed, and no Court of Law permits a suppression. The Bible distinctly declares that "there is no God." The emphatic declaration is preceded by the statement that "the fool hath said in his heart," which certainly makes some difference; and Sir Charles Tupper omitted from Mr. Greenway's telegram the reminder that Manitoba was not responsible for the present imbroglio, and he could only have done so with the object of deceiving the House of Commons into the idea that Mr. Greenway admitted that he and not the government were responsible for the whole business of remedial and coercive legislation. Such, then were the forces arrayed on behalf of the bill—threats, cajolery, boodle, misrepresentation, etc.

However, the whole is at last before the public. We now know all that can be said for the bill, and all that can be said against. The position of the Government is that Confederation was based upon concession, and one of the concessions was a guarantee of the rights of minorities. Manitoba, it is true, did not enter Confederation until later on, but by the terms and conditions of that entry, a similar guarantee was given. This is undoubtedly plausible reasoning, but it is sophistry, after all. It means that there ought to be no alteration in the terms of Confederation; that the British North American Act, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, can never be altered. Surely this is not a tenable position. Circumstances alter cases, and the progress of a nation demands alteration in its constitution. When Manitoba entered Confederation it had separate schools, and did not seem to have much objection to them. Now she has no separate schools and has a great objection to them. True statesmanship would dictate that the parliament at Ottawa, if it interfered at all, should interfere to help Manitoba and not to thwart her.

Manitoba is faced with an important and interesting, but by no means difficult problem. Juvenile crime is increasing in Manitoba, and really there is no wonder. As soon as a youngster commits an offence he is arrested and at once introduced to the worst and most hardened criminals the province can produce. With these he associates throughout the whole term of his imprisonment, and as a consequence he leaves the jail worse than he entered it. The punishment of criminals is a point on which there is much controversy, but as regards the treatment of juveniles for their first offence there is no dispute. The punishment should be reformatory in its character, and nothing more. It should aim at curing the youngster and training him so that he will sin no more. With this object the youngster should at once be removed from the contaminating influence of prison life, should be shown

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

the error of their way, should be subjected to wholesome influence and should leave their imprisonment in every way better youths. To cast these waifs and strays on their first offence into the society of habitual criminals is to convert our jails from houses of correction into huge criminal manufactories.

The Territorial Christian Endeavor and Sunday School Convention for 1896 will be held in Regina April 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. Effort is being put forth to make it eminently successful both in numbers and in the quality of its programme. The Central Committee have secured the consent of many successful and earnest workers throughout the Territories to have their names entered on the programme of papers and addresses. Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A., of St. Augustine church, Winnipeg, one of the most successful workers and preachers in the west, will be present to speak at the evening meetings and to help in the discussions. The hearty co-operation of all the Sunday Schools and Endeavor Societies of your town is required to make the convention the help and inspiration it ought to be in the Territories. One hundred delegates to the convention will give all round trip for single fare. The executive desire to make over the hundred and look to each district to send its proper quota. Let delegates buy their ticket at starting point for regular rate obtaining from the agent a receipt, which endorsed by Convention Sec'y will give a free passage home, provided that one hundred are secured. Over twenty-five delegates will secure a one and one-third rate. Now let there be a long pull and a strong pull and a pull together to make this gathering a success! Rally, Sunday School workers and Christian Endeavorers.

An Editorial Appeal.
The wind bloweth,
The water floweth,
The subscriber oweth,
And the Lord knoweth
We are in need of your dues;
So come a-runnin',
This thing of duddin'
Gives us the blues.
—DEMOCRAT.

A Rhyme for Retailers.
If you want to build a business,
Do it in the proper way—
Start it well by advertising
That is sure to make it pay;
Let your goods be always honest,
Prices low as can be made,
Always working, always hustling—
That's the way to build a trade!
Do not think when you're well started
In the race for fame and pelf
That you can neglect the business,
For it will not run itself;
You must watch it, nurse it, tend it,
Give it your constant aid;
Perseverance brings successes—
That's the way to keep a trade!
All the arts of clever mortal
Or of Solomon the wise
Can't sustain a modern business
If you do not advertise.
Change your ad, and change it daily;
Have it of attractive grade,
And you may be always certain
Of possessing a big trade!
—PRINTERS' INK.

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I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of sprains and rheumatic pains, and in very much joined with the effects and the promptness of its action.—W. H. CARTER, M.D., Hotel Excelsior, New York.
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Everybody welcome.

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Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
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All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Creameries in the North-West Territories.

(Continued from last week.)

MR. BORDEN. Mr. Fielding is giving it.

MR. DAVIN. My hon. friend, the member for King's (Mr. Borden) tells me I am quite right in my inference, which I have taken from the Act, that Mr. Fielding is giving that sum of money. The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Forbes) in discussing Mr. Fielding's action with me, said, "But why should we take money from the Federal treasury and give it to the North West Territories? Now, sir, that is the unfortunate position the people of the Territories are in, when we come to discuss their affairs in this House. Some hon. gentlemen cannot get it out of their heads that the North West Territories are in the position of a province and have a subsidy, whereas we in this Parliament are governing the North West Territories, and all that we have done is to give them a little assembly with twenty nine members, having certain powers, and not full provincial powers. They have a little government up there that is simply a financial committee, without the power of making departments, and without the power of that responsible system, which is the British system, and which is the only possible way representative government can be carried on successfully, economically and properly. Our Assembly in the North West Territories is not in a position to do what the Nova Scotia Assembly can do. Sir, we have in the North West Territories as intelligent a body of farmers as any province in the Dominion of Canada. We have an Assembly that, in my opinion, will compare in ability with any assembly of any province in the Dominion, and our little local government, or financial committee, whatever you like to call it, I venture to say, that taking its four members they will compare well with any Ministry in any of the provinces. Why, then, treat us in the position of puppets, as we are treated. Now, our people have established dairy associations for some years past, and they held a meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 28th last, at Regina; and they appointed days for conventions, to which I hope the acting Minister of Agriculture will be able to send either Professor Robertson, or some of his colleagues, to lecture to them. The leading paper of the Territories, *The Leader*, commenting on that meeting says:

"It would have done Professor Robertson's heart good to have seen the earnestness which characterized the proceedings, and to have heard the practical expressions of those representative farmers who assembled at Regina on Tuesday to take measures to propagate information regarding the industry about which the Professor is so eminent an authority."

The President Mr. Hopkins, who is well known to me as a leading farmer and a leading dairyman, inculcated this sound doctrine in his speech:

"Make a standard article of first class quality and it will create and maintain for itself a market."

And then the editor of *The Leader* commenting on all this says:

"It will pay the people to forward in every available way the dairy interests, and in no way can the Dominion Government at the present time spend money in the North West more judiciously, or to greater advantage than by assisting to develop that industry."

This is the way he concludes the article:

"We would urge upon the North West representatives in Parliament to strongly press the motion which Mr. Davin has now before the House in respect to that matter. Now, Sir, I come to the question of money, which my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Paterson) asked me about. We asked \$20,000. That could be

given to the local Assembly to spend for this purpose, or, if it was thought too large a smaller sum might be given say the amount that Mr. Fielding gives to Nova Scotia. At the present time we vote the sums practically, specifically for the North-West Territories. That is to say, although we vote a lump sum, we still indicate what this money is for, and although not bound mechanically, the Assembly and executive are bound in honor, and they are bound morally, to spend the money for the purposes for which it is voted. The proposition that I lay down is this—and I call the attention, not only of the Minister of Finance, but of the acting Minister of Agriculture to it, and I call the attention of my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) to it, because he is the member on the Opposition side who watches, so to speak, North West matters, and he is an ex Minister of the Interior. I lay this proposition down: That the North West Territories are entitled to be at least treated on the same financial footing as was Manitoba in 1870, when it had a population of only 17,000. I don't think that you can get over that proposition, and if you cannot get over that proposition, then you cannot get over the corollary proposition which I draw from it, if you upset that proposition, then I grant that I am entirely upset but if you admit it you are bound to do what I ask, and more then I ask to day. Now according to the census of the North West Territories as laid on the table by the present Secretary of State, it will be seen that we have 91,000 people there—that in the four divisions of Eastern Assiniboia, Western Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta we have 73,506, and in the other parts of the Territories the balance. And surely these 91,000 people are entitled to all the rights and privileges which were granted to the 17,000 people in Manitoba in 1870. Now, that money was not given to Manitoba out of favour, or as a gratuity or a charity, but as a matter of right, and if we are placed in the position the people of Manitoba were placed in at that time, what should we get? The first item they got was \$50,000 for government and legislature. Then they got 80 cents per head of their population, which on our population of 91,000 amounts to \$73,800. Then they got 5 per cent, on so many hundred thousand dollars, because they had no debt, which would amount to about \$27.77 per head, which, as we have no debt would give us \$126,353. Then, inasmuch as Manitoba had not lands, but all their lands were in the possession of the Dominion Government, they got, I think, \$100,000 on that account; I would be entitled to about \$125,000. That probably is far too little; but suppose you put it at that. These items would give us \$349,000. Now, what amount is in the estimates this year for the North West? On page 60 you will find that it is \$242,000. Mind, these sums were given to Manitoba independent of the cost of Government House, of paying for a governor and paying the judges. Take \$242,879 from \$349,150, and you have \$106,271. There is, therefore, that much less in the Estimates this year than we ought to have; and if you go back, you will find that according to the population we had, in 1883, in 1884, in 1885, in 1886, in 1887, in 1888, in 1889, in 1890, in 1891, and right on to the present and putting us on the same basis as you put Manitoba in 1870, we have been entitled right along year after year to about \$100,000 a year more than we have got. If I am establishing a just proposition there, is it not a fact that the milk that should have been given to these young territories has been, so to speak, skimmed—that they have been deprived year after year of the amount of money to which they have been entitled, and therefore deprived of the instrument of development which they would otherwise have had? Yet they are told that we cannot pay so large a sum as \$20,000 for a dairy. Now, Sir, we are very imitative in Canada, whatever the reason is, there is not a great deal of originality amongst us. Although I am not an unqualified admirer of what takes place in the United States; yet they are a very progressive people, and if they do well and make successful experiments, I would just as lief take a leaf out of their book in such a case as anywhere else. In my childhood I was taught:

Seek for the truth where'er 'tis found,
Amongst your friends, amongst your foes,
On Christian or on heathen ground.—
The plant's divine where'er it grows.

(Continued next week.)

Ottawa Girls Win.

The Alpha Ladies Hockey club, of New Edinburgh, which went to Smith's Falls on Friday to play the ladies' hockey club of that place, were victorious, defeating the Smith's Falls girls by a score of 4 to 2. The match, which took place in the evening, was witnessed by many spectators. Both teams received great applause as they made their appearance. The Ottawa girls wore white jerseys, which had the letter "A" worked in red on the front, red skirts and white tam-o-shanters. Their opponents were dressed in blue.

BY RAIL, ST. JOHN'S, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

Presbytery of Regina.

The regular meeting of the Presbytery of Regina was held in Moosomin, March 4th. There were present fifteen ministers, four elders and four students. A call from St. Paul's, Prince Albert, in favor of Archibald Lee, Kamloops, was laid on the table. After the call had been read, which showed that it had been signed by 90 members and 50 adherents, it was moved by Mr. Carmichael and seconded by Mr. Campbell, and agreed, that the call be sustained as a regular gospel call, and that it be transmitted with accompanying documents to the Presbytery of Kamloops. An appeal from John McKenzie against the election of elders in Moosomin was after discussion, dismissed, and the election declared valid. The report of the convenor of the Home mission committee was received and adopted. The following motions were agreed to:—

(1) Inasmuch as Shell River Station is 40 miles from Colleston, with which it is worked, and only 15 miles from Snake Plains, the Presbytery of Regina asks the synodical committee to enter into correspondence with the Foreign mission committee, with the view of putting Shell River field under the pastoral care of Rev. W. S. Moore, and thus secure the better working of the field, and save the missionary the long and expensive journey.

(2) A deputation appointed to visit Olen field reported that the Swedes are not in sympathy with the Presbytery, and, although in fairly good circumstances, have only contributed \$2 to the support of Mr. Hofstrand. It further reports that there are English speaking settlements in the vicinity of the field where two additional stations could be opened. The Lutherans also hold regular service in Olen field. In view of these facts, the Presbytery would recommend the synodical committee to withdraw the grant from Olen as now constituted on the 30th Sept., 1896, and appoint a student presbyterian missionary to Olen and adjoining stations with a grant of 5 dollars per Sabbath.

(3) As Carnoustie can be conveniently worked with Dongola in the Minnedosa Presbytery, the Presbytery of Regina would respectfully ask the synodical committee to connect it for the summer with Dongola field, and if this can be arranged, the Presbytery would re-arrange the remaining stations with Hillburn and Welwyn, thus saving the services of one missionary, and doing the work with equal efficiency.

(4) We recommend that Abernethy be separated from Fort Qu'Appelle field and joined with Kenil and Rose Valley, so as to constitute one pastoral charge, to be put on the augmentation list, also, that Indian Head, Sintaluta and Walkers form another pastoral charge, and that these changes take place on Oct. 1st, if there is no difficulty in the way.

(5) Whereas all attempts to remove the Indians to the plain have been futile, the Presbytery of Regina recommended the Foreign mission committee to build churches on Pispot's and Muscowong's reserves in the valley near the encampments. Whereas there are many aged and infirm Indians near Round Lake mission, that Mr. McKay's idea of building cottage hospitals for aged and infirm hospitals be approved, and that the Foreign mission committee be asked to furnish him such aid as he may require for this purpose.

(6) The Presbytery of Regina, at this its first meeting after its acceptance of the resignation of Rev. Mr. Rochester of the pastorate of Prince Albert, desires to place on record its sense of the important work done by him in that field and all the neighboring districts in the five years of his residence there.

(7) That a Presbyterian library be started at a fee of \$2 for membership, and that the Moderator and Clerk with Messrs Thompson, Kemlo, McLeod and Reddon be a committee to start library and obtain memberships.

Deputations were appointed to visit Glen Adelaide, Whitewood, Broadview and Wolseley.

Rev. D. M. Gordon was appointed Moderator of next General Assembly. The following were appointed Commissioners: Messrs. Campbell, Carmichael, Bryden, Reddon and Thompson, ministers, and Messrs. A. Martin, R. Martin, R. Crawford, W. Motherwell and T. Fotheringham, elders.

The reports of the standing committees were received and adopted. The next meeting of the Presbytery will be held on Wednesday, the 8th of July at Qu'Appelle Station.

J. W. MUIRHEAD, Clerk
Whitewood, March 10th, 1896

Life of Parliament.

The *World's Ottawa* correspondent says he learns upon good authority that the members of the Dominion Cabinet have submitted the question of the expiration of Parliament to the supreme court of Canada, and the ministry will, in consequence, abide by its decision. It is also predicted at Toronto that the justices of the supreme court will hold that parliament will legally expire in June, and not on April 25, as held by Mowat.

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A recent case is that as told by Mrs. M. A. Joy, of West Toronto Junction, whose little daughter Annie, aged 15 years, had been a sufferer from severe nervous depression for about two years. As with all mothers, no trouble and expense was spared in the effort to bring relief to the child. The little one suffered extreme pains in the head, so distressing at times as to render her completely helpless, sapping all her strength. The best skill of the most skilled physicians was called into request, but little Annie steadily grew worse. Becoming more hopeless and discouraged as the weeks went by, Mrs. Joy decided on trying South American Nervine as almost a last resort. Employing her own words she said: "I determined to give it a trial, although I felt it was useless."

To-day it is all happiness around that home, for before one bottle of the medicine had been taken, the mother tells us Annie commenced to show decided signs of improvement. The child has taken three bottles and has practically regained her natural health and vigor. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Mrs. Joy cannot speak too highly of South American Nervine.

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OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

If there be those among us puffed up and still puffing with the idea that what they call their "family" is old, and gilt with the much cherished decoration of a long pedigree, they will find in the Cosmopolitan Magazine some information to make them resume their normal shape. A study of old families is contained therein. It shows that there are almost no families of Western civilization whose ancestral pretensions amount to anything compared with the few families really known to be old, before whose proofs of antiquity not only the upstarts of a few generations back but the parvenus of a few centuries of ancestral records must confess themselves to be common place newcomers. A first glance at the old European families gives them a semblance of age compared to the aristocracies of America, perhaps, but in the presence of the greatest genealogical antiquity discoverable in society they belonged to the parvenu class.

Less than a dozen of the four hundred barons in the British House of Lords date back to 1400 genealogically, the earliest being 1264. Thirty years ago the last male descendant of the barons who exacted the Great Charter from King John, disappeared from the British Legislature, and with him the last of the Agincourt veterans' sons. The oldest family in the British Isles is the Mac family of Scotland, 1093. The MacNab used to refuse to acknowledge his descent from Noah, because the MacNabs "had a boat of their own," but he never would show his proofs. The Campbells of Argyre, to whom belongs the present Duke of Argyre, began in 1190. The famous French family, Montmorency, cannot see clear further than 1214. Tallarand dates from 1199; Bismarck from 1270; the Rohans, 1127; Broglie, 1254; Gramont, 1381; Doria, 1335; Borghese, 1450; La Roche-foucauld, 1619; Graham (Dukes of Montrose), 1128; Noailles, 1230; Poniatowski, 1142; Chaisson, 1669; Radziwili, 1412; Richelieu, 1598; Grosvenor (Dukes of Westminster), 1666; Seymour (Dukes of Somerset), 1240; Corsini, 1170, and Rocca, 1102.

The Austrian house of Hapsburg and the house of Bourbon seem old, the first Hapsburg, who was Count of Alenbourg in Switzerland, bearing date 952. The first Bourbon, Robert, the Strong of Anjou, appeared in 864. The Colonnas of Rome cannot prove anything beyond 1100. The Orsini will have to arbitrate their right to a known ancestry earlier than 1190. Count Albert de Mun, a Socialist in the French Assembly, has a better right to be proud about himself than any other European absorbed in his family, although the first De Mun emerged in 1488 only. But through alliance with the house of Montezun, Count de Mun is connected with the Counts of Gascony of about 1600, and through them he traces to Meroveus, the grandfather of the Merovingian Merovingian Clovis, born 465. This is the longest known pedigree of the Western world.

When we seek real aristocrats by age we have to go to the East. The descendants of Mohammed, born 570, are all registered carefully and authoritatively in a book kept by Mecca by the chief of the family. No doubt exists of the absolute authenticity of the long line of Mohammed's descendants. In order to make Mohammed one of themselves they looked up his pedigree, the Mohammed family being reckoned from his grandfather, who was known.

In China a family is recorded systematically from the beginning by preserving the tablets of ancestors, and keeping up the cult by paying periodical honors to them. There are, of course, many old families in China. Families of many generations are also known among the Jews, especially among the Jews of Spain and the East. But when it comes to pedigree, there is one gentleman to whom the world must take off its hat, not as facile princeps, or primus inter pares, but as a great and only namesake. This gentleman who has risen into the front rank of political power and notoriety but recently, is the Mikado of Japan.

The Mikado is the religious head of the Japanese as well as their ruler. His place is hereditary, and it has been filled by members of his family for more than 2,500 years. He is incomparably the most ancient lineage known. The Mikado is the 123rd of the line. The founder of it, whose hope of posterity, in his wildest dreams, could not have equalled the result, was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 660 B. C. Of the seven great religions enumerated by Max Muller as possessing Bibles, the Mikado's family is older than five.

Insanity.

Members of the learned professions, owing to the greater activity of their brain, are more liable to become lunatics than those who work with their hands.

Lawyers get insane oftener than doctors, and doctors oftener than clergymen.

The Army and Navy send more to the asylums than go from among civilians, and this is true both of officers and men.

Cooks, stokers, and all exposed to great heat continually are far more liable than others.

The criminal classes send over so many more to the asylum than law-abiding people. In fact, the criminal classes are on the borderland of insanity, as a rule. Insanity is itself a cause of insanity, and, especially solitary confinement.

A GOOD DEED REMEMBERED.

BY SILAS MACKAY.

"Now see here, my friend," said John Proctor, his honest eyes looking gravely into the tramp's face, as he balanced a dime on the tip of his finger. "I'm not going to read you a lecture on the subject of labor, but I want to present to you a little matter of statistics. You know, as well as I, that the country around Tullamore is swarming with men of your class. Not fewer than six, begging for money, have stopped me in the street today, while down here at the yard, indicating with his hand a pile of timber surrounding a building in the distance—and yet we haven't three applications for work in a month."

"Try me," said the tramp. "Do you imagine you would work if you had the chance? I have had a little experience with fellows of your sort out here in British Columbia. You have such remarkable appetites." He addressed him generally as the representative of a race. "You work half an hour, then come with the plea that you can't work on an empty stomach, draw an advance of a quarter on your wages, spend it for beer, and that is the last we ever see of you."

"Come down to the yard this afternoon, however, and I'll give you a job. But take this quarter, and be sure to spend at least three-fifths of it for food."

He had changed the dime for a quarter and held it in his outstretched hand. The tramp did not immediately extend his hand to take it. In the moment or two that elapsed John Proctor thought he detected a trace of something allied to resentful pride as a grimy hand closed greedily upon the coin, and the fellow disappeared without even troubling himself to make any formal expression of his gratitude.

As John Proctor took his way across the yard, on his way to the office, he seemed to throw off the unpleasant reflections which had been annoying him, with one shrug of his powerful shoulders. The young man's eyes fell cheerily upon the somewhat incongruous array of buildings that constituted the town. He gloried in the homely little edifices, squatting over the ground in various directions.

Had not every foot of timber been supplied from his own yard? And did not this avalanche of trade mean—? No! Nothing could be mean or poor which brought the year of waiting to an end. He was a practical man, little given to enthusiasm of any sort, but he felt like a man looking forward to a vision of the future, and in the distance, with their purple shadows and golden light.

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"Hullo!" said Proctor, gazing at him in surprise, "you seem to know something about this business."

"A little," returned the man, shortly. The young man made his way back to the office.

At six o'clock, when the hands were leaving the yard, at the close of their day's work, John Proctor saw his prospective customer, a person of middle age, with a beard and a pair of spectacles, and a pocket long Russian leather pocket-book and laid the notes carefully inside. As he thrust this into his breast-pocket, he glanced toward the window and encountered the tramp's eyes as the tramp loomed up all his movements from without. As the man saw him, he paused, he hesitated, he seemed about to speak, then changed his mind and sauntered away carelessly. A vague anxiety assailed John Proctor. It was long after banking hours; there was no help for it—he must be the custodian of the treasure until morning.

He sat up late that night. It was after twelve o'clock when he rose, and locking doors and windows, he crept to the little inner room where he slept. He drew off his coat, and, folding it carefully, placed it beneath his pillow. Then he examined a revolver which hung upon a hook beside the bed. Reassured by this precaution, he sank into a heavy sleep.

Several hours before a man had crawled upon a low pile of lumber, flanked by two others of towering height. As he stretched himself at full length, with his hands clasped for a pillow, he philosophically reflected that such a bed was not to be despised. He was not ill-qualified to judge, for his experience had been wide and diversified, and he had learned to weigh the most delicate points of variance with the fine discrimination of a connoisseur.

A little later two glowing sparks of fire seemed to glide down the railroad line, and the tramp, who had been waiting for a while, was suddenly awakened by a sharp breeze from the north.

John Proctor awoke that night to find himself assailed by a foe mightier than his feeble imagination had ever pictured. He tried to rise, but found himself unable, oppressed by a terrible sense of suffocation from dense volumes of smoke which filled the air, through which vast sheets of flame darted, and the tramp, who had been waiting for a while, was suddenly awakened by a sharp breeze from the north.

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half carried through the little private office, and dragged, into the larger room, where he had begun to begin its work of devastation. Then voice and memory came back, and he shouted:

"My notes! In my coat-pocket—under the pillow—let me go!"

For answer he was violently propelled forward into the arms of some men, eager to see the tramp's face, as he balanced a dime on the tip of his finger. "I'm not going to read you a lecture on the subject of labor, but I want to present to you a little matter of statistics. You know, as well as I, that the country around Tullamore is swarming with men of your class. Not fewer than six, begging for money, have stopped me in the street today, while down here at the yard, indicating with his hand a pile of timber surrounding a building in the distance—and yet we haven't three applications for work in a month."

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PARTS OF THE IRON HORSE

FACTS ABOUT THE LOCOMOTIVE THAT ALL CAN UNDERSTAND.

If Electric Motors Take the Place of Steam, the Gals Will Not Be in Heavily—The Engineer and His Charge.

Down grade, a clear track, an easy siding seven miles ahead, No. 2 out of the way, seventy pounds of air, twenty empties and a caboose behind, the fireman on the footboard, polishing the hand rail and throwing rapid-transit kisses to the pretty girl on the fence; a fresh pipeful of tobacco, a bright, crisp morning, steam shut off, the locomotive sliding down the slant with only the noise of rumbling machinery and the rush of sixty-five tons of metal, and a breakfast but half an hour off, are conditions which fill the heart of the engineer in the cab with a rapturous love of life and movement. Like an enormous toboggan the freight train glides down the incline, swaying and creaking, jolting and jumping on the curves, but not a puff or hiss from the engine. Then comes the drone of the whistle, the grinding of the brake shoes on the wheels as the air is put on, three of four impatient yaps from the locomotive, a switch is thrown, and the magnificent machine draws ahead slowly and with dignity on to the siding.

It was an old engineer who said, patting the great driving wheel: "Electric motors may take the place of steam locomotives some day, but they never will be as handsome."

He spoke from his heart, for to the engineer and fireman a locomotive is the greatest, the most magnificent, the finest, the most intelligent, and nearest approach to

A HUMAN BEING

in the mechanical world. The engineer speaks of his engine as "her." He encourages her, and chides her, and sometimes swears at her when she is "cranky."

He protects her from stiff joints with the finest of lubricating oil; she is fed with the best coal, and bedecked with brilliantly polished brass and copper fittings. He watches over her with a jealous guardianship, and humors and caresses her constantly. He is sad when she does not reciprocate his affection, and lauds her unstintingly when she is good.

This enthusiasm of the engineer is shared to some extent by every man who stands beside a locomotive. It is fascinating to the average admirer, because it is mysterious. The beautiful proportion and massive construction excite admiration because they appeal to the eye, but the rods, pipes, valves, link motion, bell cranks, levers, and other parts, which are beyond the common understanding.

Yet a locomotive is but two stationary engines mounted on wheels which are guided by the track, and run by attendants. If anything, it is more simple in construction than some of the triple expansion or compound Corliss engines in engines, and even the foundations in a machine shop or a great factory. There are thousands of stationary engines equipped with reversing gear, and almost every one of those used on a locomotive, and the steam valve of a locomotive is a simple sliding valve.

The locomotive consists, first, of its boiler, which is solidly attached to the two steam cylinders in front. The cylinders are bolted firmly to the frame, and the main air reservoir, under each of the boiler stands between and over the driving wheels, and over it is the cab, which protects the engineer and fireman from the elements. The furnace, or fire box, is part of the boiler, in that it is not a separate and outside furnace, and the sides of the furnace are lined with fire bricks, which come down to below the grate bars. This gives the rear end of the boiler a shape like a keyhole.

The hump or dome on top of the boiler nearest the engine cab is

THE STEAM DOME,

and from this dome the dry steam is taken to the steam cylinders through a pipe which passes through the boiler and divides into two pipes, one to the smokestack, and the other to the boiler which begins under the smokestack and extends to the pilot or cowcatcher, is called the "smoke box," and in it is wire netting which catches the sparks and cinders.

The "exhaust" steam from the cylinders passes up through an exhaust pipe which does not quite reach the bottom of the stack inside of the smokebox, so that the steam, forced out of the exhaust in puffs, is draught which is carried up through the grate bars in the bottom of the firebox to perfect combustion.

In the dome end of the steam pipe which conveys the steam from the dome to the cylinders is a valve, which is opened and closed by a rod that passes back to the engine cab. This is the "throttle valve," and when the engineer says he has "thrown her wide open," he means that he has pulled back the starting bar, so that the valve in the dome is opened so wide that it will go, and the cylinders are getting all of the steam that it is possible to give them. The engineer keeps his hand on the lever of the starting bar, or as it is commonly called, the "throttle." The lever which comes up, almost touching his knee, is the reversing lever. It is similar in design, but much more finished in workmanship and of handsomer proportions, to the grip lever in a cable car.

At its lower end it is held by a steel pin to the frame and moves back and forth. An arch piece of flat steel with notches cut in the upper edge, is called the reversing bar. It is held by a lever in any position desired, for a steel tongue, raised and lowered by a lever which extends down the handle of the reversing lever, fits into the notches and thus holds the reversing lever. The reversing lever moves the "reach" far back and forth, and the steel bar is connected with the link motion.

The link motion is a device by which the engineer can let steam in at either end of the cylinder, and thus start his engine ahead or reverse it. This is done by two eccentric rods, the "forward" and "backward," which by suitable mechanism must be seen to be understood, actuate the sliding valve in the steam chest.

By throwing the reversing lever forward the valve gear is so adjusted that the steam enters the cylinder so as to move the engine forward; by throwing the reversing lever back the opposite effect is secured.

A locomotive moves over the steel rails because of its "tractive" force. This traction is increased by increasing the weight over the driving wheels.

THE FRICTION

between the tires of the drivers and the steel rails causes the wheels to grip the metal, and as the rails are immovable the wheels must go around. The steam, by its pressure and expansion, forces the piston in the cylinder to move. The "piston rod" is connected with the "cross head," which moves back and forth on the "guide bars." The connecting rod transmits the motion to the drivers, and the drivers, revolving, move the engine.

It is sometimes necessary to increase the friction between the drivers and rails, and this is done by throwing dry sand on the rails immediately in front of the driving wheels. On some locomotives the sand box is perched on top of the boiler, and a rod from the engine cab opens the sand valves, one for each side of the engine, and the sand falls down the pipes to the rails.

Steam cylinders require oil for lubricating purposes, and this oil is fed to the steam valves through a pipe which issues from the boiler through the boiler, so that the oil is not affected by the cold air. As soon as steam is shut off from the cylinders they grow hot, and the steam tends to water. This must be drawn off, and the engineer in his cab, by pulling a rod, opens the "cylinder cocks" and keeps them open until the escaping steam tells him that nothing but dry steam is passing through. It is when the cylinder cocks are open that the fireman, leaning out, jets of steam to the right and left.

In the tender of the locomotive, which is entirely separate from, although a part of, the locomotive, the coal and water are stored. The water is kept in the tank which forms the sides and back of the tender, and the water, brought from the tank through a feed pipe, is forced into the boiler through an injector.

The fireman, with a large scoop, shovels fuel into the furnace of the locomotive with coal. A chain is hooked to the furnace door, and when the fireman slides a scoopful of coal over the iron floor plates the door is pulled up, the chain, the door opens, the coal is dumped into the firebox, and the door is slammed shut at once, for no fireman likes to see cold air enter his firebox over the fire.

THE CAREFUL FIREMAN

does his work on the principle that slow combustion is the nearest to perfection because it makes less clinkers and saves fuel. He keeps his fire bright and has no "cold" corners, and keeps his fire even so far as thickness of burning coal is concerned.

It is his duty to keep steam up and the boiler supplied with water, help the engineer to look out for signals, and to keep the boiler clean, ring the bell, and throw coal at tramps who may be stealing a ride on the front platform of the mail car.

The fireman, who operates the automatic brake, relieved the engineer of a great deal of worry and nerve tension, for by a slight movement of the handle of the proportioning valve he can apply the brakes on every car of a train equipped with automatic air brakes.

In a short time the old familiar whistle blows, which sends a train crew galloping over the top of freight cars to wind up the hand brakes, will be heard no more, for every railroad has now equipped its passenger trains with automatic air brakes, thus giving the engineer as much control over a hog train as he has over the "small" and "limited" throughs.

Standing in a vertical position on one side of a locomotive is the air pump. It compresses air into a main reservoir tank, which generally is placed under the front end of the train. From this line a pipe leads to the engineer's valve in the cab, and from this valve the air is admitted to the main air pipe, which extends under the main air or train pipe in the pipe is kept at a pressure of about seventy pounds to the square inch.

The train leaves the station the auxiliary air reservoir under each car is filled with compressed air, and this air is passed into the brake cylinders. However, from any cause whatsoever, the pressure in the main air or train pipe is decreased. The engineer sets the brake by letting some air out of the train pipe.

If he is approaching a station he lowers the pressure gradually, thus applying the brakes by degrees, but if he sees the headlight of another locomotive coming toward him on the same track he applies the emergency stop by opening the valve slide, and this sets the brake so "quick and hard" that the passengers are "brought up standing."

In the engine cab are steam gauges and air gauges, gauge cocks for ascertaining the pressure in the main air or train pipe, a water glass for the same purpose, levers for opening the safety valve, a cord for ringing the bell, a clock, and a number of other things. The fireman and engineer use when they wash up after a run.

"LE GRAND COUP."

A Theologian's Book Causes Much Comment.

A pamphlet published some months ago by the Rev. Abbe Combe, pastor of Dion, France, is just now having a widespread circulation and is being extensively commented upon. Under the heading "Le Grand Coup," the writer, who does not pretend to be a prophet, but merely an exponent of facts, refers to a most terrible impending calamity, the probable date of which is fixed for Sept. 20 next. According to the theory of Abbe Combe, the world is to be visited on or about the above date, by such a chastisement as to make the nations believe that the end of the world has come, and then will follow an era of peace and prosperity for the Church. The writer bases his argument on the revelations made by Notre Dame de la Salette to peasant children on Sept. 19, 1846; on the corroborations of a number of predictions made by the same children, and on the lines of Isaiah xxix, which he claims tally with the vision of the young girl, the child of La Salette. Several of the calamities predicted by this young peasant girl and corroborated by other predictions, have already taken place. Abbe Combe says that the great "blow" mentioned by the child, is the climax of all those visitations of heaven upon a wicked world will take place, and by calculations, comparisons and deductions, he has fixed the date in fixing the date for Sept. 20, 1896.

To Guard Against Greater Calamity.

Abbe Combe would you like a motto, "Beware of the Dog," to keep off burglars?

Young Father—No, but if you have one saying, "Don't Waken the Baby," I'll pay you a good price for it.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

SOME OF THE RESULTS IF WAR SHOULD BE DECLARED.

England Has Everything to Gain and Germany Everything to Lose—Cheap German Mechanisms Would Have to Return to Germany as Slave in England.

At the present moment, to put the matter in the mildest possible form, diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Germany are somewhat strained, and the possibility of armed conflict between these two greatest European powers is unhappy anything but a remote one.

One of two things must happen, the German Kaiser must abate his arrogant pretensions towards limiting England's suzerainty in the Transvaal, or Great Britain must give up her treaty rights in that part of South Africa, or at any rate greatly modify them, at the latest of the Imperial authority.

John Bull will never do the latter, not at the dictation of all Europe, let alone in deference to the wish of a hot-headed young man, an Emperor by accident of birth, a tyrant in disposition.

It remains then to be seen if the Emperor of United Germany will do the former, if not, it means—War.

England has everything to gain and Germany everything to lose by such a calamity. In London alone, it is estimated that there are not less than 700,000 German residents engaged in a LATEST EVERY TRADE.

In the cabinet-making districts of Shropshire, Whitechapel, St. Paul's, Hoxton, Bethnal Green and Hackney they are to be found by the hundreds. In Clerkenwell, Pentonville, even in Camden and Kentish Towns they are also to be found, working as jewellers, watchmakers, upholsterers, and in many other businesses. In the city and west-end German haberdashers, milliners, hotel and restaurant keepers are to be found in nearly every street. In almost every hotel German waiters are employed, in some to a greater, in others to a lesser, extent.

These foreigners have been tolerated, but have never been popular in England. They have never been the native population in every trade and in every calling, have been willing to work for the very smallest wage, and content to live in a manner utterly unknown to the great mass of English people.

Should war come, all these people, some respectable and God-fearing, no doubt, but the majority without one care for anyone but themselves, would have to go, and go with astonishing celerity, before the outcry that would be raised against them. The passive dislike now felt by some to foreigners, strangely enough, even our Teutonic cousins have never taken kindly either to Scotland or Ireland—would increase to open hatred, and the German waiters would have to choose between returning to their fatherland or starving in England.

From the metropolis, from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other cities and towns, they would be expelled by

TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The only wish accompanying them would be that they might never return. The worthlessness, or, to be more exact, German cutlery has flooded the English market, and all but destroyed the employment of the native cutlery trade of Sheffield. It has been the same with the glass blowers and jewellers of Birmingham, and in the fancy trades so extended over the country, in London, in cheap furniture, the "small masters" who are mostly German Jews, sometimes Polish, have brought the price down to such a point that it is impossible for an English mechanic to compete with them.

Should war come between England and Germany, this unwholesome competition would at once cease, and the war would elapse before it could be even faintly resuscitated.

Germany would by war lose her very best customer, and England would gain her lost markets and work be found for thousands of impoverished English people. There is nothing that Germany would gain from Germany, which is of vital necessity to the nation, and what she can produce or obtain from her colonies. She does not want the German population, she has enough of her own to care for, and she has her own better without their goods than they can do without England's custom.

England does not want the war with Germany, but if it comes she will have the conflict. The responsibility of peace rests with the latter power. If that peace should be secured, no Englishman fears the result. The consequences will be upon Germany, and she will have to bear them.

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF FOODS.

Prof. Atwater's Experiments Put Cornmeal at the Head of the List.

Prof. Atwater's exhaustive studies and experiments in this line have led him to the conclusion that the greatest nutritive value in any kind of food of the same specific cost is to be found in cornmeal. He finds that in ten pounds of the latter there are 8.14 pounds of actual nutriment; in eight pounds of actual nutriment; in 8.14 pounds of wheat there are over 6.84 pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds of white sugar there are 4.12 pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds of beans there are 4 pounds of nutriment, in 20 pounds of potatoes there are 3.34 pounds of nutriment, in 25 cents worth of fat salt pork there are 3.12 pounds of nutriment, in the same value of wheat bread there are 2.14 pounds, in the neck of a 184-cent skin once cut, worth as the latter, in whole-milk cheese, there are more than 1.12 pounds, in smoked ham and leg of mutton about the same, in eggs 25 cents a dozen, about .7 ounces, and in oysters .37 cents a quart about 3 ounces. This table will be found of value to those who wish to conserve their economy and nutritive possibilities in their selection of foods.

The Queen's Self-Confession.

Queen Victoria is fearless and self-possessed in danger. "Great events," she said, "always make me calm," and she records how, on one occasion, when her carriage was upset by the side of a lonely Highland road, that during the few seconds when death seemed imminent, her first thought was that there were "still things I had not settled, and wanted to do."

He that resolves upon any great and good end has by that very resolution sealed the chief barrier to it. From Edwards.

SOME QUEER WEDDINGS.

FUNNY INCIDENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED AT SOME MARRIAGES.

What a New York Divorcee Tells of the Humour and Ill-Humour of Marriages—Some Good Stories.

A retired judge, who had long been accustomed to confront convicted criminals and pronounce upon them the extreme penalty of violated law, was once called upon to marry a couple who unexpectedly entered his quiet and cozy home office and bashfully asked him to "spoon" them. Hurriedly repeating a formula which he extemporized for the occasion, his judicial mentality was markedly evident in closing the ceremony with these words:—"I now pronounce you man and wife, and may God have mercy upon your souls." This and these other stories of strange happenings at weddings are told by Rev. William H. Luckenbach, of New York. Ministers are often brought into situations or unexpected circumstances requiring not a little cool judgment and tact to avoid the unpleasant feeling and appearance of embarrassment, or any manifestation of their quick sense of the ludicrous.

OH HOW AWKWARD.

The young bride stumbled, and the groom as he caught her murmured gruffly, "Oh, how awkward!" It was but a short walk from its door-way up through the centre aisle to the chancel of the church, but the bride moved leisurely towards it with her ill-grained escort, was looking far beyond chancel and officiating priest and decorative garlands. The train of thought which her betrothed had been accompanied by his tart retort, "Oh, how awkward," extended far into the future. If he could thus ruthlessly injure a trustful woman's feelings in the most blissful hour of her life, what would probably be his treatment of her after marriage?

Her mind was made up before she reached the chancel railing. She stood there without a tremor. She heard the officiating clergyman ask the bridegroom, "Will you have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance, in the holy state of matrimony?" etc. She heard him answer in a voice that seemed to her as lacking the tone of decision, "I will." Then came the supreme test of her nervousness. The clergyman had scarcely ended his repetition of the question, "Will you have this man to be thy wedded husband, etc., before she answered, distinctly and clearly enough to be heard by all the guests occupying the pews nearest the chancel, "No, sir!" At the same moment withdrawing her hand from the land filled with her discarded lover, she stood directly facing him, with equal clearness and distinctness, she declared, "I do not wish to be married." Can the reader blame her for thus avoiding what in all probability would have become to her a wretched married life? If so, too, had answered the clergyman, "I will!"

A CROOKED TRANSLATION.

A merry company once went to the personage of a German minister to witness the marriage of two of their friends. The reverend Teuton having been asked to give the bride away, he seemed too Anglicized to consent to be married any longer in the German tongue, and, having missed several good fees because he had declined to use an English formula, undertook a translation of his German service into English. In the German text occurred the sentence, "and they shall be one flesh." The English of his translated order for the solemnization of matrimony was very acceptably understood by the guests, until he reached the Scripture quotation, which he gravely rendered, "and they two shall be one bee." The company left the parsonage in a merrier mood than when they entered it, and the puzzled pastor soon afterwards returned for the night, resolved to learn what it was in the English tongue that made it so amusing.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

It was once innocently made a party to an attempted mock marriage episode, when a man, who had been known in the place, run by several good spinsters, whose chances for matrimonial alliances had been growing less and less for many years. It was familiarly known in the congregation as "The Shop," and it had become a rendezvous for the young people who frequently happened in to exchange mutual greetings and enjoy the innocent gossip that constitutes much of the pleasure of intimate acquaintance.

When entered the "shop" one evening a woman who would have been offended if we had called her "old," and of whom we would have told the truth if we had said that she was "young." Being forward laughingly towards Amelia, one of the spinsters, she exclaimed, in a friendly despatching tone, "I am so tired of waiting for an offer of marriage that I'll marry the first man that comes along and offers his hand."

"Good for you, Annie," said Amelia, "who knows but that we may see a wedding here this evening?" Several others had dropped in meanwhile to enjoy the cheerfulness of the "shop." It so happened that among them there came five young men who, Annie had several times learned to her discomfort, was as witty a practical joker as herself. Incidental greetings had scarcely passed among the bevy of merry companions before Amelia exclaimed, in a tone and manner that at once quieted the salutations of the moment.

"Charlie, Annie says that she is so tired of waiting for an offer of marriage that she will marry the first man who will propose to her."

Lifting his hat gracefully, and looking at Annie without a blush, apparently unshaken by the unexpected challenge, he answered, "I am at your disposal, Annie; how would I suit you?"

"Very good," said Annie, "send for the minister and we'll be married right here on the spot."

It was not long after that my dear old rang. Responding to the ring, I found there the brother of the spinsters, who had sent for me to come down to the "shop" to marry a couple who were looking for a minister.

WIRING THE SAHARA.

Telephone Lines are Being Laid Across the Great Desert.

The telephone and the telegraph are rapidly making inroads into the arid portion of the Desert of Sahara. Engineer Bayolle is now on the way from Biakra to Tugurth with a working force of 100 men for the purpose of laying telegraph wires between the two places. The line is erected as the party proceeds, and the first news from Bayolle was received at Biakra when he telephoned from a point some twenty miles south of Biakra. He advances at the rate of from three to five miles a day, and will probably reach Tugurth about the first of the year. He reports over the phone that he has met with a peculiar difficulty; the camels which he has taken along are not used to carrying burdens of a long shape like telegraph poles, and in many cases they refuse to go on with their loads. Each camel was loaded with four poles, being strapped to each side, the smaller ones being dragged on the ground. Bayolle found it necessary to leave behind half of his poles at stated points, continuing on his trip with the lightened burden, since only short distances are covered at a time, he then sends the camel drivers back for the poles, and all his hands could do was to drag them on the ground. Since the camels will not carry the poles when strapped alongside of them, he had resort to the peculiar mode of balancing the telegraph poles across the pack saddles, and fastening them in this position by means of one of his hands. A little distance it is quite a curious sight to behold the file of camels with their swinging gait, and a load extending many feet behind them. One would think that a drove of gigantic birds with spread wings were sailing over the desert.

We were not done talking about the matter before the messenger brought me an attendant brought me a handsome study gown, with the compliments of Charlie for not marrying him.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

The first electric street railway in New York State commenced operations in 1886. The arc light produces an odor, resulting from the vaporized carbon combining with oxygen and nitrogen. A machine capable of washing and raising 2,000 poles per cent. by electricity is now in the market in Paris.

Russian scientists report that the white poplar tree acts as a natural lightning rod, as the discharge seeks it in preference to other trees. Members of the French army ambulance corps are to be provided with incandescent lamps and pocket batteries, for use on the battle-field at night. The bottoms of iron ships are now being sheathed with copper, by galvanic deposition, in the same manner that knives, forks and spoons are silver plated.

Nine trolley railroad companies report an increase of sixty-nine per cent. in the number of cars in operation during the year, succeeding the displacement of horses as motive power.

The Fourth Avenue Surface Railway Co. of New York City is at present again operating its cars by electric motors driven by storage batteries. The Supreme Court of Dakota has recently decided that a telegraph company need not accept a message for transmission, unless written on the prepared blanks of the company.

A device has been lately invented for use on poles carrying electrical conductors. When a wire breaks and falls, the current is automatically cut off each side of the break at the nearest support. The power of an electrical current to produce muscular contraction in a corpse, ceases about three hours after death. Such facts are of little use, except in the case of forensic cases of suspended animation.

The electric locomotive on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway lately pulled a train of four passenger cars and a freight train, consisting of forty-three loaded cars and three locomotives. The speed attained was fifteen miles per hour.

It is calculated that at the present time eleven times as much coal is required to generate electricity for heating a building as to produce steam for the same purpose. The latter is a considerable saving in cost, as electric heating is twice as expensive as steam.

A Blithely.

I feel no more the noose of years;
I feel no more, and pulses bound;
My eyes are filled with happy tears,
My ears with happy sound.

And I listen to the low
And smiling to myself to know
I still am loved and love.

My manhood keeps the dew of morn,
And what I have I give;
Being right glad that I was born,
And thankful that I live.

A Fragment.

Should fickle hands in far-off days
No longer stroke the hair,
And lips that once were proud to praise
Forget to call this fair.

Sigh but my name and though I be
In the future, the future mold
Will arise and come to thee
And worship as of old.

And should I meet the wrinkled brow
Or find the silver tress,
What were't to me, it would be thou,
I could not love the less.

Give me love times without end,
What now is would be then;
The cry that brought me back to life
Would make this young again.

Over the Dog's Back.

Two young clerigymen were engaged in a warm dispute over some deep theological question, and finally raised their voices till they carried a dog that had been lying by the fire and snoring soundly. Thus suddenly awakened, the dog began barking loudly. At this an old preacher, who was sitting by the fire, turned and kicked the dog.

Be still! said he. What have you to say about it, you silly brute? You know no more about it than they do.

Courage from hearts and not from nubs grown—Dryden.

Blood

In life, health and happiness, if it is pure, rich and full of vitality. If impure it causes catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, nervousness and other troubles. All may be perfectly cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for eight or nine years as a tonic and blood purifier. Before I began its use I was a weak, nervous, and unattractive man. After taking one bottle my appetite was improved and I could work like a beaver." Mrs. OPRILIA KINNE, Great Barrington, Mass.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else. They cure when all other medicines fail.

ILL NIGH UNTO DEATH.

The Experience of a Lady Well Known in Coaticook.

Stricken with La Grippe, Followed by Pneumonia, She Languished For More Than a Year—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Her When Other Medicines Failed.

From L'Etoule de l'Est, Coaticook, Que. The town of Averil, Vt., is situated about eight miles from Coaticook, Que., and is the home of Mrs. Ada Hartwell, who has many relatives and numerous friends in the latter place. Mrs. Hartwell has passed through an experience which L'Etoule de l'Est thinks worthy of giving the widest publicity to many others may derive much benefit therefrom. Mrs. Hartwell has ever been considered a woman enjoying a healthy constitution until about two years ago, when she was stricken with La Grippe, or as it is more generally termed influenza, a disease which carried off many people in this town and vicinity. In the case of numerous others left behind wrecked constitutions. As often happens, pneumonia followed the first symptoms of La Grippe and Mrs. Hartwell was sick, nigh unto death. The best of

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Ale to Ride Without Fatigue.

medical aid was summoned, and Mrs. Hartwell was saved from what seemed to her friends imminent death, but when convalescence came, she remained deprived of her appetite, extremely weak, and in constant danger of a relapse, and all her physicians could do could not bring about her former condition of health. Numerous medicines were tried, but to no avail; she was weak, dispirited and despondent of again enjoying her former vigor and health.

For a whole year after her attack of pneumonia she continued to languish in this state. At last one day her husband purchased a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read of the many cures wrought by this wonderful medicine, but, he said, she would say, for his wife in order to be able to say "we have tried all," rather than from strong faith in them. To please her husband Mrs. Hartwell willingly consented to take the Pink Pills, and great was her surprise and that of her husband, when after taking three boxes she was able to take a short ride, but when convalescence came, she remained deprived of her appetite, extremely weak, and in constant danger of a relapse, and all her physicians could do could not bring about her former condition of health. Numerous medicines were tried, but to no avail; she was weak, dispirited and despondent of again enjoying her former vigor and health.

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TO BUILD UP

both the flesh and the strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the best thing known for a weak body and a weakened system. It thoroughly purifies the blood, enriches it, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing and nourishing the system. In recovering from "La Grippe," pneumonia, fever, or other debilitating diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to bring back health and vigor. Cures nervous and general debility.

All diseases of lower bowel, including rupture and pile tumors, radically cured. Book of particulars free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Good for Rheumatism.

Winks—I forgot all about my rheumatism last evening when I went to the minstrels, and laughed straight along. Didn't feel a twinge. Funniest endman I ever saw, only he was awfully hoarse. Mine, you know, chestnuts are good for rheumatism.

UNSATURATED WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow plaster, or greenish or yellow, or the print shall go out of the wall, or the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days. And if it shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off, without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont., giving the chapter containing the above passage of Scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine Co. for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may save you \$50.00.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling water, and if it does not set when left in the dish overnight, and finally form a skin-like cement without shrinking, it is a Kalsomine, and dependent upon glue to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to by sanitarians.

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be constantly in the mind of the people of Canada. At last one day her husband purchased a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read of the many cures wrought by this wonderful medicine, but, he said, she would say, for his wife in order to be able to say "we have tried all," rather than from strong faith in them. To please her husband Mrs. Hartwell willingly consented to take the Pink Pills, and great was her surprise and that of her husband, when after taking three boxes she was able to take a short ride, but when convalescence came, she remained deprived of her appetite, extremely weak, and in constant danger of a relapse, and all her physicians could do could not bring about her former condition of health. Numerous medicines were tried, but to no avail; she was weak, dispirited and despondent of again enjoying her former vigor and health.

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For a whole year after her attack of pneumonia she continued

Garden Seeds, Garden Seeds.

Don't Place
Your Order
Until You
See
Our Display.

Every variety of new, fresh
seeds now in stock.

W. W. BOLE

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Spring hats and caps, latest. T.W.R.
If you want a spring hat go to R. L. Slater's.

Considerable snow has fallen here during the past week.
The net earnings of the C. P. R. for the year 1895 was \$7,480,950.

Mr. Sam Dawson left on Sunday last to visit friends in Brandon.

Mr. Golden left on Sunday morning last for the Kootenay gold mining district.

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young, who died on Sunday last, took place on Monday afternoon.

1000 boots and shoes, sale goods, 25 per cent. saved, by buying at Robinson's.

Capt. McKay is at present in charge of the Salvation Army corps here. She will be assisted by Lieut. McGee, who will arrive from Brandon in about two weeks.

Mr. Jas. H. Ross, M.L.A., will address the public meeting of farmers and those interested in the extermination of noxious weeds, in the town hall, to-morrow afternoon.

Commandant Booth, of the Salvation Army, accompanied by his private secretary, Col. Holland, were passengers on Monday's west bound train, en route to Vancouver, B. C.

W. H. Kellogg left for his home in Winnipeg on Tuesday evening, after a visit of four months with his daughter, Mrs. R. H. Neeland. He found the climate of Moose Jaw very repulsive.

Rev. Mr. Muirhead, of Whitewood, will occupy the Presbyterian pulpit here next Sunday. Rev. Mr. MacLeod goes to Regina to take charge of Rev. Mr. Carmichael's services for that day.

Gumby rubbers, all sizes at T.W.R.'s.

An Ottawa despatch to the Regina Leader states that the sum of \$16,000 has been placed in the supplementary estimates for the purpose of building a new land and registry office at Regina. Tenders will be called shortly and it is expected that the building will be completed this year.

Capt. McKee, Provincial Secretary of the Salvation Army Grade before next fund, paid our town a visit a few days ago. On Saturday last he gave a magic lantern exhibition in the Methodist church, and on Sunday evening addressed a large audience in the Salvation Army barracks. He left for the west on Monday morning's train.

New wall paper, elegant designs, sale goods, low prices T. W. Robinson.

It is our sad duty this week to record the death of Mrs. Spanghton, beloved wife of Wm. Spanghton, C.P.R. boiler maker, who passed away very suddenly early Wednesday morning, of heart failure. Deceased lady was in her 61st year. She leaves, besides her husband, a son and daughter and a large number of intimate friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

The following are the delegates appointed to represent the Moose Jaw societies at the fifth convention of the North-West Territorial Union of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Regina Good Friday and Saturday, April 3-4 and 4th next: Presbyterian—Miss Burnett, Miss M. McLeod, Miss Wilson, Miss McTavish, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Green, and Messrs. McGregor, Healey, Doran and Rev. T. G. MacLeod. Methodist—Misses Battell, Latham, Green, and S. and J. Glover, Mesdames Neeland, Keyes, Green and Slater, and Messrs. Slater, Snow, King, Mitchell, Timmins, Green, Keyes, Neeland, and Rev. Jos. Robinson.

Car groceries and crockery. T.W.R.

Mr. Jack Lindsay was in town on Wednesday.

Jas. H. Ross, M. L. A., was in town last Saturday.

Mr. J. E. Annable left for Roseland, B. C., on Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Bole paid the Capital a visit on Saturday and Sunday last.

Mowat Bros. & Baxter, of Regina, have assigned to Mr. Geo. Wilson, an employee of the firm.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hyland died on Wednesday and was buried at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Miss McGinnis, who has been visiting friends in Moose Jaw during the winter months, returned to her home in Broadview this week.

Mr. Percy Watkins returned to Moose Jaw last Sunday morning, after spending four months visiting friends and relatives in England.

Laurier's amendment to give the Remedial Bill the "six month's hoist" was defeated early this morning on division. Majority for Government 24.

Miss Hinchey, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Moore, in Moose Jaw, for the past two months, left on Tuesday night for her home in Broadview.

Dr. Size, dentist, will be at the Dining Hall, Moose Jaw, March 30th and 31st inst. If your teeth require attention do not delay having them attended to in time. Don't wait for them to ache.

On Tuesday morning Mr. T. W. Robinson arrived home from an extended business trip to Toronto and other eastern cities. He left again for the west on Thursday for a few days visit to his ranch at Maple Creek.

You Don't Have to Swear Off
says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by W. W. Bole no cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Hockey Match.

An interesting and exciting game of hockey was played yesterday evening between those members of the club who are connected with the C.P.R. against all comers. Both teams played well, and at the conclusion of the game the score stood 7 to 6 in favor of the town. It was an excellent practice for the regular team. There was a large attendance of spectators, one half of whom were ladies. W. J. Nelson was referee and Jas. Simington, sr., and Sam McMillen acted as goal umpires, and J. C. A. Potvin as scorer and time keeper.

Literary and Debating Society.

The regular meeting of the Moose Jaw Literary and Debating Society will take place this evening, Friday, March 20th. The principal part of the programme will be a debate on the question, "Resolved that our national prosperity and advancement will be best promoted by remaining a part of the British Empire." The following gentlemen will discuss the question pro and con:—Affirmative, A. D. McLeod, and W. W. Bole; Negative, J. H. Wilcox W. Timmins. After these gentlemen are through speaking the debate will be declared open to anyone who may wish to speak on it.

Hockey at Calgary.

On Friday last, March 13, a hockey match, between the Medicine Hat and Calgary teams, was played in the Victoria rink, Calgary, for a handsome silver cup and a mountain sheep's head valued at \$75. Besides these prizes there was the championship of Alberta at stake. The Calgary team were the favorites, and after play was commenced scored four straight goals in rapid succession, making their supporters wild with excitement. This seemed to make the Hat boys get down to work, for before half time was called the score stood 6 to 5 in their favor. After play was resumed the Calgarys got three games and their opponents two. Then Calgary added another. Their opponents who, though faster individually, were not so good a combination, soon evened the score for the third time in the game, and with a neat play added another goal just as time was called, thus winning the match and the championship of Alberta.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wheelman's Association.

Mr. Percy F. Godenrath, of Calgary, the chief Consul of the Canadian Wheelmans Association, is in town today. He has taken occasion while here to look after the interests of the Association. He reports a big boom in wheeling between Winnipeg and the coast and is enthusiastic on the proposed racing circuit to be started from Winnipeg in August. Meets will be held under its auspices at Portage la Prairie, Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle in the order named. This will also afford wheelmen, who are not racing men, an opportunity to take a most enjoyable holiday at a small cost. Mr. Bole, the local Consul, has introduced Mr. Godenrath to our wheelmen.

The Last of the Season.

The executive committee of the Hockey and Skating Club met in President Nelson's office on Monday evening last to wind up the affairs of the club for the year. President Nelson occupied the chair. Secretary-Treasurer Baxter presented a partial or interim report, showing that all liabilities of the club had been satisfied and that there was about \$50 in the bank to the credit of the club's finances. A report was also presented from the committee of Management, showing that the rink was fully equipped with all necessary appliances and utensils, all of which had been fully paid for.

On motion it was decided to postpone the meeting until the 30th instant, at 7 p.m., when final reports will be brought in, and the business of the year concluded.

One and all of the committee expressed their pleasure that the rink had met with such success during the year.

At the request of a number of patrons the committee decided to hold a grand masquerade, and in connection therewith skating races. The President and Secretary-Treasurer were authorized to purchase 8 prizes for the events in connection with the same. It was decided to engage the Stony Beach band for the occasion. Special accommodation will be made for the onlookers. The date was fixed for Monday next. The club are determined to make this event surpass all their former efforts in this regard. We are given to understand that some of the ladies who are preparing to appear en masque are getting their costumes from Toronto and Winnipeg.

The Regina Leader says: An eastern exchange tells the tale of a clerk who told a young lady that the price of a piece of dress goods was four kisses per yard. The lady blushed and asked for four yards. It was measured and cut. She took it, smiled and said: "Send the bill around to grandmamma—she will settle it." And the clerk went out and kicked himself.

IF YOU WANT A

Spring Suit
or
Overcoat,

WE HAVE THE GOODS

Just the thing for spring! Fine Tweeds and Worsteds in light and dark colors. The latest spring coatings in all shades.

OUR SPRING HATS

have arrived, they are the genuine spring shapes, Wakefield Manufacture, London, England.

SLATER, The Tailor.

New Goods,
New Goods.

Now is the time to think of a new spring suit. I have just placed in stock a beautiful range of the newest and most fashionable goods to be had in the eastern markets.

Ten different qualities and prices to suit in black worsteds. A range of elegant tweeds in Canadian and imported goods. You are sure to find just what you want in this complete stock. Also fancy stripe, black stripe, West of England and tweed patterns. Fox's best serges always kept in stock. Also a nice new line of spring coatings; as to style we have the latest fashion plates. As to fit and finish we guarantee every garment.

W. N. MITCHELL.

We invite you to see our goods and make your own comparisons as to quality and prices.

Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Hats, Caps &c.

.....This spring we can safely say our Large and Magnificent Stock of.....

.....Cannot be Exceeded, and better Values cannot be Produced.....

M. J. MITCHELL.

In all the Newest Styles.

Save Time
and Money

BY ORDERING FROM THE...

NORTH-WEST DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.

LOVE & TRYON,
Greenfell, N. W. T.

Matt. Fletcher,
(The Farmer's Friend)

Late of York, England.

Skilled Blacksmith. Horse-shoeing a Specialty.

I have made a number of hand-drills, containing six bits; prices away down.

A call solicited, when my workmanship will speak for itself.

Forge, River Street, West,
(Near Brunswick Hotel.)

NEW... OPENING

I have just opened a choice lot of Confectionery of all kinds. Also

FRUITS OYSTERS CIGARS etc., etc.

Drop in and examine Stock.

Try Riddell & Co's Biscuits.

JAS. SANDERS,

H. Healey's old stand.

To the Public Generally :

We thank you for your liberal patronage in the past and while fully realizing the changed conditions, our interests are largely mutual, and we are more determined than ever to hold our ground against all competitors. OUR MOTTO WOULD BE: "Stay by those who stayed by you and the district."

To the FARMERS :

BLUESTONE! No danger of shortage this spring. We have a large quantity bought of the analysed, pure, unadulterated article. Price away down low.

To the Dairymen :

We are local agents for Western Assiniboia for the celebrated Alexandra Separators, and can sell them as low as they can be bought in the Dominion. See those now on exhibition in our window. All dairy requisites such as cream and milk delivery cans, churns, pails, thermometers, separator oil, &c., in stock. All our other lines complete and at rock bottom prices.

SEED GRAINS. SEED GRAINS. **E. A. Baker & Co.**

PENNSYLVANIA : COAL.

We are prepared to deliver this celebrated coal at
\$11.50 PER TON.

To any part of the town for the coming year.

This is undoubtedly the best coal on the market. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

WILSON & McDONALD.

WANTED!
First class girl at ABERDEEN HOUSE, Moose Jaw.

WANTED.
Wanted an agent for this district to sell Sheep Dip, Hog Powders, Etc. MYERS & CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

MORTGAGE SALE
of valuable
Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of a certain mortgage made by Ernest Wesley Reynolds to the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company and pursuant to the direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, there will be offered for sale by Oswald R. Fysh, Esq., Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, Moose Jaw, on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the south-east quarter of Section 16, Township 17, Range 25, west of the Second Principal Meridian, N.W.T. For terms, conditions and further particulars apply to

HAMILTON & ROBINSON.
Vendors' Advocates,
Regina, N. W. T.

MORTGAGE SALE
Of Valuable Property in the town of
Moose Jaw.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Territories Real Property Act and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction by Oswald R. Fysh, Esquire, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:—Lots number thirteen (13, fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) in block number one hundred and fourteen, in the said town of Moose Jaw.

There is on the said property one frame dwelling house. Terms Cash.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON,
Vendor's Advocate,
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

Or to O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer,
Moose Jaw.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 10th March, 1896.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES.

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of the Moose Jaw District, will be held in Russell Hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 20 o'clock. The yearly election of officers will take place and other matters of interest to the local Conservative party discussed. A full attendance is therefore requested.

W. J. NELSON,
Hon.-Sec'y.

Moose Jaw, Mar. 14, '96.

For Spot Cash!

Waltham Watches, Silver Cases (written guarantee for three years) \$10.00 and \$12.00. Ladies Silver watches \$5.00 and \$6.00. Let gains in Silverware.

J. U. MUNN'S

If You Want To : Smile :

Just consult Mr. T. E. McWilliams, and he will prescribe one of those

40 per cent Fuel Saving Radiators.

He has just received the second consignment.

Why does McWilliams dodge the coal dealers? Because every man who is using a Radiator uses 40 per cent. less coal than formerly.

T. E. McWilliams, Agent.